This powder never varies. Amarvel of purity, then the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test. short-weight alum or phosphate powders. So only in cons. Royal Barino Powdin Co. ANNOUNCE ENTS.

For Sheriff. nor sheriff.

The Twenty-Fifth Week's List of Premiums Sent Out to Subscribers.

Distributing Handsome Books, Silver Spoons Clocks and China Tea Sets Among the People.

The following premiums have been distributed among subscribers to the Weekly GAZETTE since our last issue: BOOKS TO FIFTH SUBSCRIBERS.

Pearson & Hudgens, Epworth, Hale county. R. C. Jones, Crawford, McLennan

county. J. L. Sallings, Tulia, Swisher county. W. T. Kuykendall, Demming Bridge,

Matagorda county. Z. T. Davis, Thurman, Shelby county. L. J. Edwards, Mangum, Greer county J. W. Morton, Weston, Collin county. J. Y. Caldwell, Holland, Bell county. E. J. Merrett, Bibb, Comanche county.

J. H. Cunaway, Frazier, Greer county. C. P. Vance, Taylor, Williamson

SPOONS TO TWENTY-FIFTH SUBSCRIBERS. P. M. Green, Hinkley, Hunt county. Mrs. L. W. Cowden, Midland, Midand county. W. P. Jones, Hillsborg, Hill county.



in Arolite Weighing Two Pounds Fell from the Blackened Heavens During a Storm at San Antonio-

Special to the Garette.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., May 26 .- An erolite of irregular shape and peculiar formation, weighing nearly two pounds fell in Dr. George Cupple's yard on Soledad street, Saturday night during a violent rainstorm, and not until to-day did the fact become generally known and there has been a rush of ourious sight-seers to the Cupples residence all day. It dropped through the black clouds Saturday night a fiaming ball of red flame. When it struck the earth it spread and sizzed for a few seconds and then its fires were quenched by the down-pour, Dr. Cupples and others saw it when it This strange visitor from space is quite unlike any composition found in this country. Its shape is irregular and presents many surfaces, but all the angles are rounded off, evidently from friction through the atmosphere. The color of its interior is almost white with a bluish tinge, and its entire composition is streaked with numberless veins and spots of bright vermillion red. In the centre where it was broken projects a round and very hard substance about the size of a pecan-nut. Those who have seen this strange piece of creation state that they have ever seen anything like in substances and composition.

ICE TRUST.

How the Citizens of New York City are Taxed to Hake Good the Losses on Previous Contracts.

Special to the Garette.

New Yoak, May 25.—The wholesale companies are selling loc at 510 a ton to independent retail dealers, and threaten to advance prices to three-fourths of a cent per pound during the first week in June. The wagon mon are obeying the orders of these ice barons by charging customers one cent a pound or 520 per ton. Many of them would be glad to make a cheaper rate, but they do not dare take this step because the companies would cut off their supplies. The wholesale ice exchange has frequently imposed these of from 525 to 550 on dealers who did not obey. There is plenty of ice in the market and more in sight, for shipments continue heavy from marine ports and Lakecthamplain. Not a single lot soid here during the past three days cost the companies more than 54 80, but they demand a profit of 200 per cent in order to meet the loss sustained on delivery contracts that were made when the loc cost them only ninety cents and 31 per ton. These contracts call for about 40,000 tons, and the aggregate loss thereon is estimated at \$500,000. To recover this sum the ice combine intends to compet the people of New York to pay from one cent to two cents a pound on a consumption of fully 1,000,000 tons. This represents a tix of from \$8,00,000 tons. This is the seat is gent than five months these ice companies will compel the people to pay them a larger amonat than it will cost to repaye the city. These figures show how great an extorion this ice trust covement to the first of the harger. Special to the Gazette. NEW YORK, May 25 .- The wholesale companCITY COENCIL.

Special Meeting Called to Take Action in Regard to Main Street Bridge.

The Report of the Special Committee on the Condition and the Recommendation for Repairing the Damage-

There was a special meeting of the city council Friday night which lasted for two hours and a half and the only business done was the adoption of a report and a resolution. Most of the time was consumed in aldermanic pleasantries on matters outside of the one under consideration.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nicks, in the absence of Mayor Pendleton, and all were present except Mr. Martin, who did not put in an appearance at all. The mayor pro tem. stated the object of the special call, which was to receive and act on the report of the committee which had been appointed to examine and report upon the condition

The city secretary read the report upon the bridge which corroborated the various notices which have at different times candidate for appeared in The GAZETTE. The causes Assessor, sales of the slide were also dwelt upon at some length with which the public are already acquainted. Then the committee which was composed of Messrs. Lynch, Cetti, Mayor Pendleton, and Alderman razer made their recommends which ere first of all to take immediate steps to save the bridge. Then came a tem porary recommendation. The bruige noering should be taken up in sections moved to relieve the immense strain that is now on them. They should em-ploy the force of bridgemen with their appliances and tools who are now at work on the Arlington bridge. The cylunder piers that are so far displaced now and out of plumb should be put back in their proper places and be run down to bed rock and mortised into it two feet. The banks of the stream should be thoroughly riprapped and the accumulation of brush and driftwood in the river be removed. After that is accomplished the bents should be strengthened and plers built for the verticle struts. Rollers should be put under the south end so that any future slide would not buckle the bridge.

For permanent repairs, truss bents of one or two spans with extra caissons should be put in and the bridge extended to bed rock on the southside. There were other minor specifications intelligible to the engineering mind only.

in answer to the question as to what the expense would be, Mr. Fraser said that Messrs. Lynch and Cetti declined to make an estimate, but he thought himself the temporary relief could be done for \$1000, more than half of which would be used in replacing the enissons on the south side of the river. Then the discussion became general in regard to the estimation of the possible cost, and where the money was coming from.

The report was received and filed. Mr. Bailey then moved that the street and alley committee wait upon the North Side street railway company to see how much they would give towards the repairs; also that the city engineer, with Messrs. Cetti and Lynch, make an estimate of both temporary and permanent repairs. This precipitated the war and one side thought, with Mr. Cetti, that the delay was criminal, and the others wanted to go slow and know what they were doing. Mr. Bailey championed this view, and Mr. Nicks The question of led the other wing. probable damages, should the bridge be allowed to fail, arose, and the city attorney thought it a question for a jury or court. Then a little private war was inin over an outside matter.

Frazer at last moved that the city secretary correspond with Mr. J. B. Leversage and Mr. Albert Harris to see if their force of bridge men with tools could be engaged, and that he report at the next regular meeting. Carried.

Mr. Bailey then moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the North Side street railway company and ascertain how much they would donate towards repairing the bridge. It was carried, and Messrs. Balley, Frazer and Ryan were named.

The committee on waterworks were then empowered, on recommendation of Mr. Nies and motion of Mr. Jones, to have clutch-nulleys and countershafting connection put in the electric light plant. The sewer committee were instructed to tender the return of damaged pipe to W. F. Lake and to settle for the amount used. This was corried. O. S. Kannedy declined to serve on the board of equalization and J. A. Thornton was elected by acclamation. The meeting then stood adjourned.

Here are twelve prominent St. Louis men who signed a letter addressed to the drug company, Memphis, e manufacturers of the Lou-Mansfield Tenn., Islana ole Hate Restorer, extolling fat great remedy for the virtu baldness tray hair: J. H. Price, milton, John P. Wallace, Benjamin ws, Philip B. Lannum, ase, George L. Ray, James A. Prestler, Willia Georg Thomas Hynson, L. B. Lu M. Scott.

IMMIGRATION.

A Congressional Sub-Committee Gathering Information at Chicago-

CHICAGO, ILL., May 26 .- The Western session of the congressional sub-committee on immigration and naturalization was held to-day in the Chicago custom house. Henry D. Lloyd, the well-known journilast, the first person examined, was asked for facts regarding the lockout of miners at Spring Valley, Ill. He said a majority of the miners were foreigners. French and Italians. He found forty or fifty families who had been induced to to this country through the come solicitation of a man named Anlon Fort, who assured them they would better their condition by so doing, but they were much worse off than they had been at home. They had been sent to an agent in Chicago named De Wick, who sent them to Spring Valley. Mr. Lloyd did not know whether the work of the man had been done before or after the contract labor law was enacted. He declared the lockout was due to the policy of the syndicate controlling the mines, which money could be made by having the men idle than at work. This syndicate was idle than at work. In a valley coal couse. There we known as the Spring Valley coal couse. There we mining company, of which the stock his place a Fire holders he knew were W. L. Scote of the coal of So. of Erie, and Messrs. Shepard and Sanders. of St. Paul. Charles J. Devlin had B a stockholder, but had sold out be

he did not approve of the action taken

James A. O'Conneil, president of the United Carpenters' council of Chicago was the pext witness. He referred to the recent strike, and said that in some cases the men had come from Canada in answer to advertisements inserted in Canadian papers. None of these men had been stopped by the immigration inspectors, so far as he knew.

R. L. Hassell corroborated O'Connell's testimony. James Burnett testified that the immi gration inspectors in Chicago were doing good work, but with more inspectors

more work could be done.



THE NEW PAYMASTER-GENERAL. Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, Promoted by

Secretary Tracy. Secretary tracy desired to promote Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart to the post of navy paymaster-general, when that office recently became vacant, but was overborne by the importunate demands of ex-President Rutherford B. Haves, in behalf of Commodore Thomas Looker. Now that the illness of the latter compels his retirement, the way is open for Pay Inspector Edwin Stewart, who became assistant paymaster in the navy in September, 1861; paymaster, April, 1862, and pay inspector in 1879.

COURTHOUSE NOTES.

Cases Tried in the Different Tribunals of Justice Yesterday.

In district court yesterday the suit of A. J. Roe against R. M. Pettinger was on trial. This is an action for trespass to try title to 137 scres of land south of Fort Worth. A verdict for the plaintiff was found.

E. B. Weltzel is again in iail, as his bondsmen refused to serve longer. The case will probably come up some time in June. The jury stood nine to three for conviction.

In the county court H. W. Williams and others obtained a judgment against Charles Matken for \$405.08. This was an action on debt with no defense.

The case of W. B. Ford against J. V. French for \$350 attorneys fees was tried and the plaintiff awarded full judgment. W. B. Ford against W. H. Hershfield was also tried with the same result. The amount was \$350 also.

R. H. Orr as administrator for the Peter McGinnes estate, obtained a verdict by agreement from J. H. Martingale

COMING TO TEXAS.

Special Car Full of Newspaper Men Coming to Do Up the State-Special to the Gazette.

ARRANSAS CITY, KAN., May 25.—Russing of Trumans G. Palmer, manager; George T. Burr, artist; Theren P. Keller, representing the New York Tribune, New York Press, Philadelphia Tibes, Chicago Times and Cincinnati Commercial Commercial rette; J. C. Daniels, representing 4200 weekle newspapers; Roy Keater of the Kansas City Times, Omaha Bee, Helena (Mont.) Journal, and R. L. Smith of the Boston Herald, arrived here this morning at 1 o'clock in the Frank Leslie special car "May Flower." They were met by the mayor, representatives of the press and a few other editions, who escorted them in carriages to the various places of interest about the city. At lo'clock they refurned to the car, where an elegant spread had been prepared by the artist of the culinary department for the party and those whom Mr. Harrison invited to dine with him. At 2 o'clock they left for Texas. The trip is taken for the purpose of gathering sections, photographs and information for publication in Frank Leslie's illustrated paper, which, when published, will form a detailed exhibition of the progress and possibilities of Texas and the Southwest. The party will arrive at Gainesville to-morrow. Leslie special car "May Flower." They were rive at Gainesville to-morrow.

A NEW MEXICO KILLING.

A Row Ocenrs at a Horse Race, One Man is Killed and Two Seriously Wounded Special to the Gazette.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., May 26 .- Sunday afternoon a fight took place at Tondre brothers' vineyard, near Los Lunas. A crowd had assembled to witness a horse race, wine flowed freely and soon the crowd were fighting drunk. Vincent Artiaga and two brothers named Conway had a dispute, when Artiaga drew a revolver and shot the elder Conway, who died in a few minutes. Another shot wounded the younger brother, who is not expected to live. Another ball struck Dementrio Ballegos, seriously wounding him. Deputy Sheriff Clementa Silva made an attempt to arrest him. when two women jumped in front of Artiaga, thus preventing the latter from shooting the officer. The murderer was finally arrested and chained to the floor to prevent his escape.

Nacogdoches. Correspondence of the Gazette. NACOGDOCHES, TEX., May 26 .- Married, at the residence of the bride's parents, Sunday evening at 3:30 o'clock, Miss Lelia W. Orton to Mr. John T. Lucas, Rev. W. M. Gaddy, paster of officiating. the First Baptist church, After the usual congratulations by friends and relatives, the happy couple, joined by the bridesmaid and groomsman, Mr. A. Y. Donegan and Miss Vannie Huff, together with many other couples of friends, spent the evening in a

We had a very nice shower last Saturday evening, which will prove very beneficial to the growing crops in this section. The brick is now about ready for the block on the west side of the square, and the centractor will begin soon the laying

Mr. John P. Davidson of Dallas, Tex., formerly of this place, is here with plans for a beautiful bank building, to be erected on the west side of the court-couse. There will have ablished seen at this place a First steed bank with a

DR. HARTMAN.

ARRIVED IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

What He Saw and Heard During His Texas Trip ..

A Glowing Tribute to the Empire State.

Extensive Preparations for the Formal Open ing of the New Buldings of the Hartman Surgical and Medical Association Located at Columbus, Ohio-

Dr. S. B. Hatman, who has been vis-

iting his extensive list of patients in the state of Texas and Indian Territory, bas returned to his home office at Columbus, The doctor is in the best of health and spirits, and found a hearty greeting awaiting him by his many friends and professional associates. A trip of six months' continuous travel, giving himself at each stop barely time to attend to the patients who, by previous appointment, met him along the line of his route, has not seemed to diminish the wonderful vigor and vivacity which is so characteristic of him. His trip began in October last, and, after visiting the principal towns in the Indian Territory, he traversed the whole length of the state of Texas from Texarkana to El Paso, stopping at the towns and cities the most conveniently located to meet and personally attend the vast number of patients in all parts of the state which the doctor has been treating by correspondence. It is safe to assume that no man is better posted on the topography, climate and civilization of the state of Texas by personal observation than the doctor is. Very few counties within the length and breadth of this wast empire state but that he visited, making short calls at the largest places, coming into personal contact with the customs, manners and thought of the people. The result is that the doctor is enthusiastic in his praise of this magnificent state. In his inimitable style the doctor, in a

brief interview with him since his return, said: "Few people have any adequate ldes of the relative size of the state of Texas. It is larger than Germany or France or Great Britain and Ireland, or any other of the European states except Russia in Europe and the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway. Take all of the territory of the New England and the Middle states, and then add the states Ohio and Indiana, and the state Texas would be over seventeen thousand square miles the largestenough to make three states as large as Connecticut. The vastness of the state is, by no means, all that can be said in its favor. The climate is superb-by far the finest in this country. The whole state teems with a fertility and beauty beyond description. Miles and miles if luxuriant fields of ut hat greet the country every direction. Conscionent and fissife abounds everywhere. Intelligence and street in the universal, and the boundless resolutes of the state destine it beyond all does to shortly become the richest state in the Union.' Speaking of the besithfulness of the state, the does promoned it "a very healthful state espaintly for those inclined to disease of the besithfulness, prevails quite extensively, and consequently those medicines that are recommended for this allowed by the Medicine Company of this city have been doing some advertising in Texas papers, but they have omitted to mention the superior virtues of Perrumn as an anti-malarial the finest in this country. The whole

tues of Pe-ru-in as an anti-malarial taken medy. I, having used this remedy so prepared to say that, without exception it is the best remedy for ma-laria in all forms; existence. If it was generally known throughout the state how much superiors Pe-ru-na is in all malarial freeties to the usual remedies in use the areas of Pe-ru-na would be enormous. In the older parts of the state the malarial influences are rapidly improving, and no doubt in a few years disease will be unknown in the

State. " The doctor will be busy for the next few weeks in apperintending the fitting and furnishing of his new building, to be occupied by the offices and various treatment rooms of the Hartman surgical institute and medical association. This is to be the most complete institution of the kind in the United States, a detailed description of which will shortly be given to the public. Each department of this magnificent institution will be fitted up with the latest and most approved implements of modern surgery .

In the orthopedic department, where every conceivable deformity and paralysis in its various forms is to be treated, there will be a complete set of Swedish movements and electrical apparatus, costing thousands of dollars. No pains or expense has been spared to make each department as complete in its line as the latest invention in surgical justruments makes possible.

During his trip through Texas and the Southwest the doctor was visited by multitudes, who took advantage of his stop in their vicinity to consult him, whom he will continue to treat by correspondence. This has necessitated an enlargement in his department of correspondence, where every letter from his numerous patients in all parts of the United States will receive prompt attention. While it is always preferable that patients visit the doctor at his institute, yet many chronic diseases are successfully treated at the home of the patient in cases where either the expense or fatigue of the trip is too great to be borne by the tient. It is imperative, however, that cases of paralysis, deformities, diseases of the eye and cancerous growth should visit him in person, as no such case can be preperly treated without the expensive surgical inventions which can be used only at the Institute. His system for the treatment of chronic diseases by correspondence is the most perfect one ever devised. With a set of question blanks he gets all the facts known to the patient, and by the aid of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of specimens of the sputa, secretions, tissue, blood, etc., sent him by the patient, he is able to make an accurate diagnosis of patients thousands of miles away. In this way he cures scores of obstinate cases of chronic diseases in patients he never saw. who were given up by attendant phy-

sicians to die.

At the head of each department he employs an expert who acts under the supervision of the doctor—each man in his employ being a specialist in his particular department. This insures to each patient treated by correspondence, or otherwise, not only the personal at-

tention of Dr. Hartman, but also the assistance of a surgeon who makes the disease a special line of study. This brings to the very doors of the most distant one rishing to consult the doctor the most skilled and valuable medical and surgical advice or treatment to be had in this or any other country for a fraction of the expense to the patient that it otherwise would be. All letters of inquiry are answered free, in which each applicant will be fully acquainted with the details necessary to his treatment.

For instance, a patient 3000 miles away rishes to be treated by Dr. Hartman, but not being able to hear the expense or travel necessary to visit the doctor's institute, the patient writes to him about it. The disease for which treatment is desired may be catarrh, consumption, rheumatism, scrofula, syphilis, or any other chronic allment. The patient is at once sent a question blank to be answered, which will bring out all the symptoms and other facts known to the patient much more fully than is usually obtained by a visiting physician. If there is the slightest doubt in the mind of the doctor or any of his assist-ants as to the exact condition of the patient after considering the answers to the questions, a specimen of the urine or sputa or blood and a chemical or microscopical examination is made of them which will remove every doubt about the case. Thus patients many hundred miles away are brought under the most

treated with as much precision as if they were visited personally. Lectures and pamphlets on each of the chronic diseases is sent free to all ap-plicants. This institution is a credit to the genius and enterprise of Dr. Hart-man, and one of which our ity is justly

accurate and rigid examination and

A Hogg Incident. LEESEURG, CAMP COUNTY, TEX., May 26, 1890.

To the Gazette. On last Saturday night Hon. John L. Sheppard made a speech here in behale of J. S. Hogg for governor. He spoke to a large audience. There would have been a great many more out if it had not been threatening rain. To show how determined Hogg is to do what is right between all parties, he told one incident that happened while Hogg was justice of the peace. A farmer in Wood county employed an Irishman to out a ditch so long, so wide and so deep. When the Irishman out the ditch the farmer said it was not to contract, so the Irishman sued the farmer before Hogg in court. The two did not swear alike. Hogg told the constable to adjourn court for two hours: so Hogg went down, measured the ditch himself, came back and decided the case in favor of the Irishman. We organized a Hogg club here with thirty-five members, and many others will join at our next meeting. Our crops are looking well at present. Our section of the county is almost solid for Hogg for governor.

THE BENNETT LAW.

Catholic Societies in Convention in Milwaukee Attack This Law in a Vigorous Manner-Its Origin-

MILWAUKER, WIS., May 27 .- At the convenion to-day of Catholic societies of this state, which commenced its session here yesterday, what is known as the Bennett law was referred to in a vigorous manner. This is not only a compulsory education law, but requires that children shall be educated in public schools, and is therefore obnoxious to Catholica. At this morning's seasien of the convention Bishco Flasch referred to the Bennett low in his address, and upheld the right of the church to go into politics when its interests were attacked. He was followed by Bishop Katz of Greenbay, who took off his cost as if to emphasize his earnestness and proceeded to attack the Bennett law in the bitterest manner. He said the law practically denied the right of a child to obey its parents by putting its claims before those of the parents. The friends of the law, he said the law in that a child has a right which the state must see its accorded it, but the parents have more funces in the child than the state. The governor and his "little German boy" will be taken care of by their parents if to in a vigorous manner. This is not only

and his "little German Doy will be taken care of by their parents if the state will let them alone, -- As bishop proceeded he warmed in his subject; and fairly brought his hearers to their feet by the in-tensity of his manner. He became angry, pa-thetic and sarcastic by turns. "The matter of tensity of his manner. He became angry, pathetic and sarcastic by turns. "The matter of teaching English, theylell us, is what we are lighting," he exclaimed. But this is not so. English is taught in our schools, but if the state has a right to tell us we must teach English it wil be soon telling us what we shall eat and what shall go on the table for dinner. They are all of a class. The law, whether in Wisconsin, Illinois and Massachusetts, attempts to interfere with personal and parental rights, and carried out to its logical conclusion would be very dangerous to churches and society. "This Bennett law," the bishop continued, "was conceived in the minds of free thinkers and those opposed to the Catholic church and their schools." He was told recently, he said, by a Mason that the Bennett law was first auggested by the Masons. The man said: "I could prove it to you, if I did not grand Lodge of Masons of the state of Wisconsin." The applause which followed this statement was deafening and the bishop had to stand fully half a minute before proceeding. In conclusion be urred his hearers to oppose all stand fully half a minute before proceeding. In conclusion he urged his hearers to oppose all measures like the Bennett haw to the best of their ability and stand firmly before the church.

COMING TO THE PALACE.

Russell Haraison's Party Will Be Here-Burglars Enid a Dallas Hardware Store-

Special to the Gazette. Dallas, Tex., May 27 .- The hardware house William H. Weston, 501 Elm street, was entered by burglars last night, who made a good hant of valuable cuttery, etc.

A man named Hunt had his thigh bone fractured by the caving in of an embankment this morning at the corner of Young and Akard

Russell Harrison and party, representing Frank Leslies' Weekly, arrived here this afternoon. They were put through the usual ordeal of being received at the depot and driven over the city in carriages. As soon as courtesy will permit them to do so, they will depart from Dallas and visit Fort Worth and the beautiful Spring Palace.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 27 .- The executive b of the American Baptist Home Mission society of the American Baptist Home Mission society, met here this morning. Rev. Dr. S. Colby, of Ohio, presented an account of the missions in Mexico. He spoke of the race prejudices engendered by the Mexicans, and lamented that only 14,000 Mexicans were Protestants.

Rev. J. O. Foster of the Methodist Episcopal church was the bearer of fraternal gre lings from ministers of his church. War will result, he said, if English languages be not taught in public schools. public schools.

Mr. Green, missionary ac San Luis Potosi,
Mexico, spoke of Mexico's need of help.

Baptists In Chlengo.

Found Dead on the Prairies. Special to the Gazette.

San Antonio, Tax., May 27 .- News from Uvalde tells of the finding of the dead body on Uvalde tells of the finding of the dead body on the prairies west of there of Walter Lyons, one of the horse thieves who resisted the officers when surprised by the latter last Friday. In the fight Lyons was shot in the stomach, and his companions evidently deserted him when they saw he was sure to die. Crane and Page, the other two thieves, have been captured and jailed at Bateaville, Tex. Orane has a bullet in his left arm.

Contract Let.

Et Paso, Tax., May 27.—The contract for grading, bridging, track-laying and material for the first 100 miles of the Pecos Valley rail-road from Pecos City, Tex., to Eddy, N. M., has been let to W. C. Bradbury & Co. of Den-ver. This contract will probably amount to \$1,000,000, and the road is to be completed and ready for rolling stock by Decastle. SERVICE PENSION.

Hundreds of Soldiers in Texas Who will be Benefited by the Act.

The Rajority Report of the Committee Explain: ing the Provisions of the Bill-The Millions Called For-

Correspondence of the Gazette. Washington, May 16 .- As the service pension bill is not generally understood, and as there are hundreds of soldiers in Texas who will receive the benefits of the act, if passed, we print the majority report of the committee, explaining the provisions of the bill:

provisions of the bill:

The first section of this bill proposes to obee on the pension rolls all of the surviving of diers of the late war of the rebellion who are how sixty-two years of age and who served their days or more in the army or navy, and the mainder as fast as they arrive at that the mainder as fast as they arrive at that the ground that there is no precedent granting service pension so soon after the close of the war. While it is true that service pensions were not granted to the survivors of former wars until a longer period of time had elapsed, yet the fact remains that the very principle upon which a service pension at the age of sixty-two years is based is that at that age the acidier is presumed to be passed the age of labor and unable longer to engage in the active duties of life, and on that to be passed the age of labor and unable longer to engage in the active duties of life, and on that account needs the aid of the government that he fought to defend and maintain. If this theory be accepted for the true basis of a service pension, then the question of the length of time which has elapsed after the close of the war does not materially enter into the consideration of the question. A law should be placed on the status books as soon after the close of the war as any of the soldiers have reached the required age. The veteran can never more be sixty-two years of age than on his sixty-scould birthday, and if a pension is to be granted to him on the theory that at that age he needs the aid and assistance of his government, the law ought to be enacted as soon as any considerable number of the soldiers of a war reach that age. ought to be enacted as soon as any considerable number of the soldiers of a war reach that age. If it is urged that a longer time should be mitted to pass, so that the number of the sur-vivors may be the less and the cost to the gov-ernment thereby lessened, your demnittee would reply that such a proposition is uttern unworthy of consideration by the representa-tives of a great covernment.

vivors may be the less and the cost to the government thereby lessened, your admitted would reply that such a proposition of atterity unworthy of consideration by the coresentatives of a great government.

The second section of the bill advides for these who, not having arrived at the age of sixty-two years, are suffering from glasbilities which incapacitate them from purants; the ordinary avocations of life, and thus reader them equally disabled from earning a lifetinood as those who have reached the age named in the first section of the bill, and are therefore equally meeting and equally entitled to the aid of the greenment. It does not require the applicant to show that he received the disabilities in the service, but it is a broad declaration on the part of the government that it will generously care for its brave defenders in their hour of need.

The third section of the bill provides for the widows of the soldiers who have reached the age of sixty-two, and carries to the old veteran the assurance that whenever he is taken from his family the government shall continue to care for her who shared his joya and his serrorar duping the remainder of her life.

The fourth section of the bill provides a passion for all widows of soldiers irrespective of his cause of death of the husband, provided is shown that they are dependent upon two own labor for support.

The committee have exhausted every so co of information at their command in their ellipsis to obtain reliable data on which to estimate the probable cest under the provisions of this bill. After a patient and thorough examination they are satisfied that the figures submitted by the commissioner of pensions, which are hereto attached, are approximately correct. The bill if enacted into a law will place upon the pension rolls nearly 20,000 of the old and disabled velocations of the war, about 80,000 widows of their deceased comrades, and will increase the pension of the war, about 80,000 widows of their deceased comrades, and will increase in the cost for fiv



THE BACE PROBLEM.

C. H. J. Taylor, n Prominent Colored

Colored people in the South as well as the white people of that section are listening with a great deal of interest to the lectures and addresses of C. H. J. Taylor, who is heartily endorsed by influential white persons, and who has written a valuable book on the race question in the Southern states. Mr. Taylor resides in Atlanta, Ga., is about thirty-three years of age, and has a fine education. His views meet with favor among all classes, and his lal promise to d nuch in solving a ver

The Engagement acelet. Chicago Herald's New York Letter Speaking of jewelry, the later 1,000 in engage-

ment bracelets is a band of dead gold, from which dangle two translucent moonstone hearts This is the relic of the fashion of a few year since, when a lover fettered his sweetheart with a bracelet ffastened with a psdlock to which he kepbine key. Many girls allowed themselves to be thus manicled by love and were proud of the bondage. It wasn't so charming if there came a rupture. I knew one girl who spent an entire afterneon trying to release her writt from its golden fetters. She finally broke it with a shoe buttoner. Before the marriage the lover generally wears the key upon his watch chain; afterwarda he finds it a nuisance and restores it to his fair prisoner and she secures her bamble herself. But this fashion is no longer in vogue save among people who straggle along at the tall of the procession. There was a time when only diamon's were permissible for engagement rings, but now supphires and rubles are both allowable. Three rings indeed are often given now, each the set with different gems, and wom one above the other. It is also correct for the girl to give her betrothed a ring, an intaglio being very good form for this purpose. a bracelet ffastened with a padlock to which he

Eczema carees an itwhing so persistent as to produce and only sleeplessness, but, at times, ten delirium. Local apend only sleeplessness, en delirium. Local ap-not remove the cause, plications y which is in Ayer's Sarsaps rilla cure by cleansing the radication all humors.



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CP Severe Cold Land the Land the adventure is that the most sensitive segment can take it, another thing which commends it is the stimular by properties of the lippophasphites which it contains pophasphites which it for sale at your contains the sensitive sale at your contains the sensitive sale at your contains the sale at your contains the sale at your contains the sensitive sale at yo thing thich commends it is the stimulation properties of the lip-roghnsphires which it contains You will find it for sale at your Brunglist's but been you get the original SCOTUS EMCLION."



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NASHVILLE Colle

PARIS. A Horse and Mule Injure Their in four tee life ers-Judge Bryant's Friends Jabilant-

The Paris Picketis-Special to the Gazette. PARIS, TEX., May 27.-While out 1 Pine creek bottom this afternoon, Sts Long's horse bogged with him and while trying to extricate him the horse strail

Long in the face with his foot and broke his nose. While endeavoring to mount a all mule on Clarksville street this afterness, a man named Hutchinson, from a Country, was thrown and hadly hurt.

The news of the confirmation of Just
Bryant by the United States senate san

great pleasure to the people here. was no surprise, however, as the Wash was no surprise, however, as the "ington special in to-day's Gazerra beington special in to-day's Gazerra prepared the public for the welcome Letters were received to-day from

The company from Term Picketts. ceived an evation at every station along the line to Sr. Louis. They will prove